

## THE DAVIS MONUMENT.

## THE COMMITTEE IN SESSION HERE.

Two Meetings Held and Much Business Transacted—Plans for Raising the Necessary Funds.

The Davis monument committee appointed by General John B. Gordon, under a resolution adopted by the United Confederate Veterans at their convention at New Orleans a few months ago, met at the Exchange Hotel yesterday to take steps for pushing the movement for the erection of the monument. There were present General W. L. Cabell of Texas, chairman; General W. L. Calhoun of Georgia, Messrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, Norman V. Randolph, W. D. Chesterman, J. S. Elliott and Judge George L. Christian of the Virginia Monument Association, and Major Charles S. Stringfellow, proxy for Major Hodgson of Mississippi.

General Cabell stated the object of the meeting to be to devise ways and means to raise the money necessary for the monument. To do this, he said, it was first necessary to perfect the organization. When Mr. Davis died there was considerable rivalry, he said, over the location of the monument to his memory, but since Mrs. Davis had expressed a preference for the site of the monument, the honor had yielded their claims. This much was therefore settled. Now it was necessary that the committee go to work and raise the needed money as rapidly as possible. He was in favor of beginning the work on the monument as soon as a site was determined on. He believed that after the corner-stone was laid money could be raised much more readily than before, and he and a great many other old veterans were getting old they died, wanted the work finished before they died.

He did not want a temple or college, as had been suggested, because after all the Confederates were dead such an establishment would go down, but if a grand monument were erected it would stand forever. When asked by Major Randolph what he thought should be the cost of such a monument he said that if it were left to him he would build a high one that a pigeon could not fly over it. He thought that \$500,000 would build a grand monument such as the Southern people would be proud of. Judge Christian heartily concurred in General Cabell's views on the necessity of promptly beginning the work on the monument. He thought the money could be raised much more readily than afterwards. General Cabell replied that if all the preliminaries were settled he believed that with the funds now on hand enough could be raised by the first of January to lay the foundation. Some of the speakers for the foundation by their constitutions from appropriating money to any such purpose, but he intended asking every Southern State to at least contribute blocks of stone for the pedestal. He then suggested perfection of the organization, as that would be necessary before anything could be done.

General Cabell was chosen chairman and Mr. W. D. Chesterman, secretary, and then Mr. W. L. Calhoun, read a paper suggesting that committees of five in each State be appointed, to be subordinate to and to report to this general committee, and that all the different organizations be consolidated into one body.

Mr. J. Taylor Ellyson said that he had long appreciated the obstacles which friction between the different monument associations gave, and he was glad that this friction was about to be removed. He believed the Confederate spirit was more active today than it had ever been, and that he thought this was a most auspicious time for beginning the work. Richmond would give the site and a suitable pedestal and he thought that all around here subscriptions would amount to \$20,000.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of General Calhoun, Mr. Ellyson and Captain Stringfellow as proxy for Major Hodgson, was appointed and the general committee took a recess until 6:30 in the afternoon.

During the interim between the morning and evening session, Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson entertained the members of the committee at lunch at the Westmoreland Club, followed by a drive around the city. The committee then met at the Exchange Hotel, and reassembled about 8:45 in the gentlemen's parlor. Present—General W. L. Cabell of Texas, Mr. J. Taylor Ellyson of Virginia, Judge George L. Christian of Virginia, Mr. John S. Elliott of Virginia, Major Norman V. Randolph of Virginia, Colonel A. Cunningham of Tennessee, General W. L. Calhoun of Georgia.

The committee on resolutions reported, and the report was finally amended was read by Secretary Chesterman as follows: Resolved, That as Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy and has been selected by Mrs. Jefferson Davis as the burial place of her husband, and inasmuch as she suggested that it be the most appropriate place for the erection of a monument to his memory, the United Confederate Veterans co-operate with the Davis Monument Association, of Richmond, and the Southern Press Association in the effort to erect the same.

Second, That State organizations be at once formed for this purpose, and that the chairman of this committee appoint for each Southern State and for the Indian Territory a sub-committee of five members, each of which shall have within its territory the entire control and supervision of all matters pertaining to this sacred object, including the collection of funds by popular subscription, and shall have authority to name a suitable and responsible person as treasurer, to receive the same and forward quarterly to the treasurer of the Richmond Association.

Third, That said Monument Association of Richmond indicate as early as possible the particular site, in or near the city of Richmond, for the location of the monument to Mr. Davis, and the character, probable cost and plan thereof, and that as soon as a sufficient amount of money is in hand to justify it the work of erecting the monument be commenced. Provided, that in the final selection of the plan for the monument this committee representing the United Confederate Veterans shall act with the Richmond Monument Association.

Fourth, That the chairman of this committee, and five other members to be appointed by him, constitute a committee to issue an address to the people, to be published throughout the South, giving information hereof, and calling for an immediate and liberal response to the appeal for the erection of a monument in or near Richmond to the Hon. Jefferson Davis. This was adopted unanimously.

## THE AMOUNT.

Much discussion and talk of an informal nature followed. On motion of Major Randolph it was resolved that the sum of \$25,000 be raised to build the proposed monument.

A rough estimate of the amount on hand towards the fund in the different States was made, resulting in about \$13,000 being counted up.

## ADDRESS.

The chairman appointed the committee on address, as provided for in the resolutions, as follows, consisting of the chairman and five members: General W. L. Cabell of Texas, General W. L. Calhoun of Georgia, Mr. J. Taylor Ellyson of Virginia, Mr. John M. Harrell of Arkansas, Mr. Charles G. Johnson of Louisiana, Colonel S. Cunningham of Tennessee. The committee then adjourned till Tuesday next.

## CLAY WARD ACTIVES.

The Clay Ward Actives held their annual meeting last night in Belvidere Hall. It was largely attended and very enthusiastic, and after the transaction of considerable business and the annual reports of officers the club went into the election of officers for the ensuing twelve months. The following were elected by acclamation: Even Snad, president; Mann S. Valentine, Jr., first vice-president; R. T. Davis, second vice-president; F. A. French, third vice-president; J. H. Patton, fourth vice-president; P. H. C. Cabell, secretary; B. A.

## A SNAP OF OUR KODAK

## AND PEN PICTURES RESULTING.

Notes of the City—Personal Points—What Everybody is Doing—Richmond Working up for the Fall Season—Notes.

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Mrs. M. Terrell is home from her visit to Auburn Mills.

Miss Lila Via is now visiting friends in Cornwall, N. Y.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, is at the Exchange Hotel.

Miss Mary Robertson, of Petersburg, is visiting friends in Richmond.

Mr. Edward Rock, of New York city, is visiting friends in the East.

Miss Bessie Fugate left yesterday afternoon to visit relatives in Kentucky.

Dr. Harker has returned to the city after visiting the lunatic asylums of the State.

Mr. Fred Davis, of Michigan, is on a visit to his father in Henrico county.

Mr. E. Cuthbert left for the White Sulphur Springs at 2 P. M. yesterday.

Mr. Preston Belvin returned yesterday morning from a trip to Eastern Maryland.

Rev. W. B. Williams will preach at Grace Episcopal church this morning at 11 o'clock.

Miss Madeline Murphy has gone to the Academy of Visitation at Frederick City, Md.

Miss Mintar Ford has returned home after a very pleasant visit to Powhatan county.

Messrs. C. A. and D. C. Catlin, of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Times, were in Richmond yesterday.

Mr. J. C. Smith, who has been confined at his home for several weeks with a fever, is out again.

Rev. Dr. James Nelson will fill the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Pitt at Barton Heights Baptist church to-day.

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Mr. F. Percy Lott, a popular young man of Richmond, now of Baltimore, is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Carter L. Wormley is expected home to-day from an extended visit to New York and Northern resorts.

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Mr. C. T. Bringle, of Bedford, Pa., is the guest of his brother, Major C. M. Bringle, at the Exchange Hotel.

Mr. W. G. Pilkinton, of the E. T. Pilkinton Towing Company, returned from Salt Lake and Denver last night.

Miss Annie E. Bell, of West Clay street, has returned to the city, after an absence of several months in the mountains.

Mrs. Ira Monery and her charming daughter, Elizabeth Beckover, will come to the city this week for the winter.

Letters are already coming to Richmond for Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson. They are sent to the care of Mr. Gillingworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Fendall G. Winston, accompanied by their sister, Miss Maria Jones, left for Minneapolis, Minn., a few days ago.

Mrs. E. F. Woodward and her little son, James, and Richard, returned home yesterday on a pleasant visit to friends in Gloucester county.

The tobacconists having establishments about Shockoe Slip complain that the alleys connecting with the slip are not as clean as they should be.

The stockholder of the Virginia Liquor Treatment Company will hold an important meeting at 816 north Fourth street next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Randolph-Macon College opened yesterday auspiciously. A large number of students presented themselves and the outlook is encouraging with this established seat of learning.

Rev. George H. Ray presided at the cornerstone laying of Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church, Louisa county, on Thursday last. He preached at the court-house in the evening.

Governor McKinney yesterday reappointed Mr. W. R. Lee, inspector for the city of Richmond. He also removed the political disabilities of W. F. Robinson, of Russell county.

The vesper hour at St. Peter's cathedral has been changed to 4 P. M. To-day the church will celebrate the sorrowful passion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Professor Darcy Paul Farham, lately principal of Whiteville (N. C.) Academy, has been elected professor of languages in Bellevue College, Missouri, and left Richmond a few days ago to enter on the duties of that position.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Morris, of Montgomery, N. Y., who have been visiting on their way to the funeral of their son, left yesterday for Baltimore. They will visit Washington and other cities before returning home.

The following persons qualified yesterday in the chancery court as administrators of estates: C. P. Wallford, on the estate of James Bagby; N. Johnson, on the estate of William L. Dowd; and J. H. McCallum, on the estate of Henry Christian. The estate in each instance is small.

Past Great Sachem C. Emmett Hill is in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. P. Gardner, grand keeper of records of the I. O. R. M. of Massachusetts. It is dated from Atlanta and states that the Massachusetts delegates to the Supreme Council, which met in the last named city, will reach Richmond en route for home at 7:45 P. M. to-day. They will remain until 5 o'clock P. M. Monday.

Mr. Edward T. Tupman, aged thirty-eight, son of Mr. W. S. Tupman and brother of Messrs. Rooker, White and Rowe Tupman of this city, died on Thursday night at 10:30 P. M. His funeral will take place to-day, the immediate members of the family having left yesterday. The deceased was well known here and his death is deplored by many who knew him only to love and esteem him. He leaves a widow, but no children.

The cholera situation.

A Deliberate View of the Question From a Richmond Standpoint.

The inspection of passenger trains and vessels by physicians appointed by the Board of Health has not yet begun, and it is probable that not until to-morrow will action be taken. From the conversation I had with members of the Board Friday evening I was led to believe that the inspection would be begun on yesterday, but when I inquired of Dr. Oppenheimer he stated that he was at that time considering questions as to the sanitation of Henrico county, and would give that subject his attention first. He wisely considers that proper sanitation and precautions as regards the county, and also the establishment of a hospital for any possible cholera patients, is far more essential than the inspection of train loads of people who can possibly come from but one infected city, New York, and even there in isolated cases. Until it is practically known that there is a real danger in allowing passengers from New York to stop or pass through here no active steps will be taken, but as soon as the president of the Board of Health is satisfied that to allow trains to arrive without inspection is imperiling the lives of Richmond's citizens then he will act, and act quickly. At present the question of importance is a hospital in some isolated place where possible cholera patients can at once be placed should the scourge be found to exist in Richmond.

Quarantine at Clarendon.

Clarendon, Va., Sept. 17.—Special.—The Board of Health has established a quarantine against all New York vessels entering this place. Dr. C. F. Bible has been elected medical officer, and any vessels with suspected cholera cases on board will be detained at quarantine grounds for five days.

Iron Hall.

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new Supreme Sitting elected, which will take steps at once to get possession of the funds of the order, which will amount to something over \$2,000,000. The delegates claim that if the order will be successful in that time every claim will be paid in full.

Fight in a Car.

A negro man was arrested at Seventh and Clay streets last evening charged with fighting in an electric car. He became involved in a dispute with several white men in the car and it ended in a fight. Benches were broken, the negro received a cut on the head with a baseball bat, the neighborhood was thrown into tumult by the cries for police and the man who hit the blow has never been found.

An Old Vet Wants Some Fruit.

SOLDIERS' HOME, Sept. 16, 1892.

Editor of the Times:

All the old soldiers at the Home have been accustomed all their lives to eat the kindly fruits of the earth at this season, but no one has thought enough of us to bring or send a melon, peach, pear, apple or grape this summer.

"In vain with lavish kindness the gifts of God are sent us," and we alone, of all mankind, are unable to enjoy them. Who will be the first to help us. And so say we all.

OLD SOLDIER.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ALPHABET.

Arabia Credited with the Beginnings of This Marvelous Invention.

Science tells us that we may well excuse Plato for crediting the legend that the letters of the alphabet were disclosed to man by the gods themselves. Certain it is that down till today we have reached no positive data as to their origin. It appears that the old notion that the Phoenicians discovered them must be abandoned. Dr. Eduard Glaser, whose long and arduous researches into the epigraphy of southern Arabia promise to throw an unexpected light on a large tract of ancient history, expresses himself quite positively that it is in Arabia we must search for the beginnings of this marvelous invention, and probably in southern Arabia. There, perhaps nearly 3,000 years B. C., the ancestors of the Egyptians and Sabaeans appear to have developed several related phonetic alphabets, from some one of which the so-called Phoenician was descended. Dr. Glaser has obtained copies of some of these as yet undeciphered inscriptions, probably more than 4,000 years old.

What seems sure is that though the early Egyptian hieroglyphic writing may have suggested the alphabet, the Egyptians themselves never developed it. What is more remarkable, and it seems has not received sufficient attention, is the gradual degeneration of the early Egyptian phonetic hieroglyphic system into one mainly ideographic and symbolic in the late demotic writing. The signs in the latter have often no more relation to sound than have the symbols of Chinese script. Thus, three points between two vertical lines, . . . , means, in the demotic, "man," but it was in no way understood to represent the sounds which were in the word, rocmn, man, in the spoken dialect.

This degeneracy gradually arose from changes in the phonology of the tongue, while the hieroglyphic signs were continued unchanged. It is of course nothing new to Egyptologists, but to the ethnographer and the historian of the arts it is a noteworthy instance of retrogression in one of the most useful and highly prized inventions ever made by man, and that in a country of continuous and unbroken culture.

Protecting Color in Animals.

According to Blackwood's Magazine, the theory of the utility of color as a protection needs careful consideration before acceptance. On a priori grounds the protective advantage of a green color to the iguana would seem to be obvious. Resting as it does habitually in a motionless attitude upon the branch of a tree, the color would render it invisible. In the island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, there is a species of iguana which is highly prized as an article of food; the white flesh of this reptile has been compared for delicacy of flavor with that of a young chicken. The lizard is hunted by means of dogs which are quite unable to see their prey; they detect it, whereabouts, however, by the sense of smell, and indeed many reptiles have a strong odor. Now in South America there are also green and brown iguanas; a brown color is quite as advantageous for protective purposes as a green color in this case, perhaps even more so. They are probably sought after by jaguars and other arboreal ants. The cat tribe, it is true, do not hunt so entirely by scent as dogs do, but the structure of their brain shows an almost equally well developed condition of that part of the brain which is concerned with the sense of smell. It seems therefore probable that here, too, the protective coloration is not so useful as it might at first appear to be.

Just What "A Corker" Is.

The word "corker" is a much abused one, for the reason that its real meaning is unknown to the vast majority of those who use the word. The Chicago News-Record explains that it is derived from the French word "corquer," and that comes from the Latin "corcor," which, in turn, was born of the Greek word "korke," signifying, "incomparable one." Throughout the Homeric epics the goddess whom we call Venus is referred to as Venus the corker, and the epithet as originally applied seemed to apply not only to natural and inherent qualities, but also shining and distinguished accomplishments—personal and intellectual beauty, attractions, charms, gifts and arts. Our word perverted by the ribald usage of the profane heedless has come to imply a certain disregard of consequences, so that when one speaks of another as a corker the multitude gathers therefrom that he who is designated as a corker must necessarily be a sort of well meaning but heedless pyrotechnist in speech and action. The word "thoroughbred," corrupted and debauched by the brutal familiarity of idle tongues, has come to have a similar meaning.

French Gloves.

Grenoble is the center of the French glove making industry. Some 1,900,000 dozen pairs of gloves are made there annually, and 25,000 persons of both sexes are employed, most of them living in the valley of Grecevaland. It is in fact one of the few industries in which women are well paid, and yet are not separated from their homes and families. The water of Grenoble is supposed to be particularly well suited to the dyeing of the skins. The mode of making is as follows: The skins are exclusively from kids and lambs. After each one has been examined to decide what dye they will take, and whether best suited to glove or gant de Suède, they are dyed. Then follows the douage—viz., shaving the leather to make them as thin and supple as possible; then they are stretched and applied to a flat cardboard band. They are cut by machinery and sent into the mountains to be sewed. The stitches are subsequently tested.

The Longest Rivers.

Geographers claim that there are twenty-five rivers on the globe which have a total length of over 1,000 miles. Of these, two—the Mississippi, from the source of the Missouri in the Rocky mountains to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Amazon, from the source of the Beni to the Gulf of Marajo—are over 4,000 miles in length; to be exact, the former is 4,300 and the latter 4,030 miles from the source to the place where their waters are mingled with those of the ocean.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

## THE BASEBALL BATTLE.

## Cleveland Seems Sure of the Second Championship.

A PRETTY FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

O. F. Caylor Gives Us Some Sage Observations on the National Game—Players Who Become Empires—Buck Ewing's Lamented Arm.

THREE weeks ago I announced the glad tidings that Buck Ewing's dead arm was alive and in active use. The news was everywhere hailed with genuine pleasure by lovers of the national game, because Ewing, the catcher, was, as I said then, the baseball idol of the public. Thus early comes the bitter disappointment. The arm has had a relapse. It was overworked. Ewing played behind the bat for the New Yorks in nearly every game for three successive weeks, and at St. Louis threw out seven men who were running bases. In the next game the arm appeared to be weak, and at Pittsburgh it went back on its owner entirely.

Whether this disability will be permanent is doubtful to some. To me there is little doubt. I fear Ewing, the catcher, is a person of the past. It was bad management which overworked that great and effective arm just as it had apparently recovered.

The showing of strength made by the Cleveland has been a general wonder in the baseball world. It was nothing less than an all around surprise. Yet the games the team won from their strong eastern opponents were not accidental victories. It was the work of a team showing up strong in every department.

The lead gained by the Cleveland ought to be maintained to the end. Their twelve games in the east during the present trip, which will be their last, may reduce this lead; such a result is not probable. But by losing six of the twelve they ought to return to Cleveland on the 19th inst. at least four or five games in the lead. An advantage of that size should carry them safely to the end of the season because their only dangerous foe will be among the eastern clubs, and the five western teams they will have to fight on the homestretch, from Sept. 19 to Oct. 14, will be much weaker collectively than the five eastern clubs which will finish the season with the eastern rival. I have figured in all colors and combinations on the Cleveland's chances and have not been able to find any considerable chance for their final defeat. But we all know that baseball is very much such an animal as the old dorky's mule, "Mighty unsartin, an jest as liable to kick your head off when you ain't lookin' as he air to eat his oats."

The surprise of the eastern teams' late visit to the west was not confined to Cleveland's remarkable showing. Your Uncle Anson cut another watermelon